

LEADING G.O.P. RACE, BRYAN'S VIEW

Leader Declares Belief That
No Military Man Will
Be Chosen.

SAYS NEUTRAL WINS

Financial Interests Dispose
Of Lowden—Harding
Likely Prospect.

By WILLIAM J. BRYAN.
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If anyone inquires why I discuss Republican Presidential candidates instead of those of my own party, I answer, first, that more Republicans have announced their candidacy; and, second, that it is less embarrassing to discuss Republican than Democratic candidates.

There are certain general principles that must be observed in considering anyone's candidacy. The first is that availability is not always synonymous with merit; that is, one man may be much more deserving generally than another, and yet less available as a candidate.

Success in politics may be described as the conjunction of preparedness and opportunity. Many may be prepared and have no opportunity; some may have opportunity and yet not be prepared to take advantage of it. Circumstances—circumstances beyond control of the individual—may play a very important part. One may be specially fitted for the Presidency in terms of war, while another may be much better fitted for a Presidential term in time of peace.

Straw Votes for Wood.
In comparing the candidates, therefore, I mean no reflection upon those whom I may think less available. They may be, in some cases, superior to those who are especially available at this time.

The leading Republican candidate, of course, is Gen. Leonard Wood. The straw votes give him first place, and he is the only candidate who has received the endorsement of a State. Whether he will be allowed to present to soldier element alone or will find a competitor in Gen. Pershing is yet to be seen.

It would not be surprising if these two men should finally become active competitors for the votes of those who are inclined to a military candidate.

Circumstances accentuate the difference between the two. Pershing received the military opportunity that Gen. Wood coveted. The former will rest his claim upon what he did accomplish, while the latter will build his claim upon what he has accomplished—thus giving wings to imagination. They are not only rivals from a military standpoint, but they appeal to different elements in the party.

Gen. Wood is residual legatee of former President Roosevelt, while Pershing, being the son-in-law of Senator Warren, will naturally be more acceptable to the standpat element.

But is this the time for a military candidate? The War is over and the establishment of the league of nations looks to the prevention of war in the future. The demand for such a demand a military candidate; on the contrary, a military leader would seem out of place, whether we consider the world at large or our domestic problems. The cause of nations is an American cause and rests upon what our country has already accomplished in the direction of peace.

The maintenance of a military man at such a time would raise a question as to our pacific intentions; it would indicate a feeling of uneasiness in the peace. The world's hope of peace is liable to be clouded by their environment, and the environment of a soldier would make him deal with international questions in a soldierly way rather than with a view to avoiding war.

Military Man Unfit.
A military man in the White House would be even more unfit for domestic policies. The triumph of the democratic idea in the war cannot fail to give an impetus to the popularizing of the laboring man for the betterment of his condition. The soldier is always brought to a labor dispute by the capitalist side, and his sympathies are naturally with that class. However, even if he may be cannot put himself in the wage-earner's place and consider the question from that point of view.

Civilian or Soldier.
The first big question for the Republican party to decide, therefore, is whether they will commit the party to the leadership of a professional soldier or seek a civilian leader. They have a number of civilian candidates to choose from, but these represent opposite elements.

Gov. Lowden of Illinois, belongs to the reactionary crowd, he is an ardent supporter of the Taft side; he can hardly expect support from the progressive. His identification with the "bull-moose" movement in the country is well known, as is his conservatism.

Deportation of British Girl With Babe Stayed 3 Months; Guy S. Spiker to Marry Her

New York, Jan. 31.—Miss Emily Knowles and her baby will not be deported to England, it was decided today—not for three months at any rate—and in the meantime she will become a citizen of the United States by marrying Guy S. Spiker, brother of Perley R. Spiker, the father of her child, and the child will be adopted by Mrs. Perley R. Spiker.

The girl's troubles, which had been so crushing that her spirit was well nigh broken, were thus cleared by the stroke of a pen, and instead of being sent back to a life of sorrow in England to rear her child without a name, a life of joy and hope was opened for her.

Welcomed "Other Woman."
The case of Miss Knowles, the pretty young English girl who brought her 4-months-old baby to America at the earnest solicitation, not only of the child's father, a married man, but of the father's wife, has brought to light a widely deviated and understanding, and family devotion on the part of a brother, entirely without precedent so far as is known.

The devotion of Mrs. Cora M. Spiker, wife of Perley R. Spiker, of Baltimore, and of Guy Spiker, his assistant secretary of Labor, is a story of devotion and sacrifice. When he returned home he discovered he very greatly desired to make his bride for personal reasons.

Probably no single case of the many strange cases which have come to the attention of the immigration authorities since the war has enlisted the same interest as that of pretty Miss Emily Knowles and her little baby, Alfred. The customary effort to cover up the facts was entirely lacking in this instance.

Perley R. Spiker, who was with the American aviation forces abroad, met and fell in love with the pretty British girl, and they became intimate. When he returned home he discovered he very greatly desired to make his bride for personal reasons.

It was with money sent by Mrs. Spiker that Emily Knowles paid for the passage of herself and her baby on the steamship Lapland, which landed them here January 15.

The case already has attracted nationwide attention and comment, particularly on the magnanimity of Mrs. Spiker. Bishop Luther Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal church, said here today that Mrs. Spiker's act showed the "highest character," but he pointed out that her husband's act cannot be condoned.

The Rev. Keene Ryan, of Chicago, described Spiker as "an unmitigated scoundrel," but said Mrs. Spiker was "a noble, angelic quality, almost superhuman." He said that the baby should be sent back to England to "drink the bitter cup of her folly."

Baltimore, Jan. 31.—"It is the only natural and moral thing to do," said Mrs. Perley Spiker today, mentioning on her decision to welcome Miss Knowles and her child into her home.

The Spikers are people apparently in moderate circumstances. The husband says he makes \$100 a week. Mrs. Spiker is a delicate woman of medium build, and Guy Spiker, the brother of Perley Spiker, is a slight young man in his early twenties.

Backers of the resolution of Senator Kenyon, creating a national industrial congress, were organizing yesterday in the Senate with the expectation of waging a vigorous offensive against the bill as Kenyon returns to lead the drive.

Kenyon is at present absent from the Congressional committee investigating conditions in the Virgin Islands.

Kenyon's plan is to order the President to call a national industrial congress to consist of 150 employers and 150 labor delegates, each with one vote. Fifty representatives of the public would be added, including members of the Industrial Commission now in session.

The congress would be directed to draft an industrial code which would form the basis of industrial peace. An industrial court, like the War Labor Board, would also be set up, before which labor troubles could be aired. Recommendations of Congress would be laid before the House and Senate with the hope of getting them enacted into law.

"Lincoln and Lee" Bridge
Proposed in Senate Bill
The construction of a "Lincoln and Lee" memorial bridge over the Potomac is authorized by a bill introduced yesterday by Senator King, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

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GREY ON SLATE AS HEAD OF LEAGUE

Unlikely to Return to
Washington as Envoy.
For Reservations.

London, Jan. 31.—Viscount Grey of Falford was mentioned tonight as a possible first administrative head of the league of nations.

The Daily News said it understood Grey was not likely to return to Washington, adding that if he does not he may be made the league's head.

"We have no objection to the principle of increasing the American vote; our object is to maintain the status of our self-governing dominions, not to secure a greater British than American vote," writes Viscount Grey in a two column letter to the Times, in which he appeals for whole-hearted acceptance of the American reservations in the covenant of the league of nations.

Viscount Grey expresses the belief that there is no danger of a clash between Great Britain and the United States on the question of votes in the council. He predicts that without the league there will be a new war, calling for American intervention at a still greater cost than in the conflict just ended.

Without the United States, he says, the league will lack a worldwide moral and physical force and will be tainted with European jealousies, but with the United States as a member it would be possible to prevent war and reduce armaments.

CALL PLANETS,
INVENTOR'S AIM
Dr. James Harris Rogers
Announces Trial to Communicate by Radio.

Dr. James Harris Rogers, of Hyattsville, Md., inventor of the underground and undersea wireless, last night announced he will try to communicate with other planets by wireless.

Rogers said he firmly believes that planets other than our own are inhabited and that communication with them eventually will be established. This he hopes to achieve by tuning his wireless instruments to a 100,000-meter wave length.

Dr. Rogers has been studying the transmission of sound waves by means of electricity for thirty years. He exploded the original theory that only the ether in the air is a wireless medium for electric waves.

Marconi operators in this country claim to have had manifestations of attempted messages that were not of this world.

LOVE BID BABY
SOUGHT IN VAIN
Virginia Mother Has Slight
Chance for Harrison
Child.

Too late, it is believed, comes the bid from a Virginia mother who would adopt the infant recently offered to the "highest bidder of love" by Mrs. Karl Harrison, of New York, widow of a sailor, who is unable properly to care for the little visitor.

Telling of the aching void in her heart since the death by lightning two years ago of her 11-year-old son, Mrs. R. L. Gutridge, of Lerty, Westmoreland County, Va., has written The Washington Herald that she and her husband, postmaster of Lerty, would give little Harrison a home and "all the trimmings worthy of the son of a valiant sailor, as Karl Harrison's record in the navy showed him to be."

Mrs. Harrison, still in a New York hospital, has been bewildered with the numerous requests for her baby.

Rents in Crowded Italy
Increased 400 Per Cent
New York, Jan. 31.—Rents have gone up 400 per cent in Italy, hotels are crowded and apartments are not to be had, Horval Richardson, Vicksburg, Miss., first secretary of the American Embassy at Rome, said here tonight.

Richardson arrived on the Italian steamer Belvedere, formerly of the Austro-American Line. Little building is under way in Italy, he said, and the housing problem has become serious.

6,300,000 Words In Senate Fail To Fix Treaty

Speeches delivered in the Senate for and against the League of Nations since President Wilson brought the treaty from Paris totaled 6,300,000 words.

Senator Smoot has had all the speeches compiled in a single volume, which he exhibited to the Senate yesterday. The book is 14 by 8 inches and 7 inches thick. The speeches cover 2,000 pages, carrying 2,100 words to the page.

This does not include the enormous quantity of newspaper articles, petitions and other documents inserted in the Record by individual Senators.

No single book large enough to contain all this matter could be printed, Senator Smoot said.

Heiress "Fifi"
Flees Guards
To Wed Youth
Girl, 15, Philadelphia Traction Magnate's Kin,
Elopes to Tennessee.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31.—Much interest was aroused in society circles here today when it became known that Miss Josephine Pancourt Widener, known to her friends as "Fifi," daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener and granddaughter of the late Philadelphia traction magnate, P. A. B. Widener, had been married to Carter Randolph Leidy, son of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Leidy, grandson of the late Dr. Joseph Leidy, who was one of the foremost surgeons the country has known.

Married in Knoxville.
The marriage took place today at Knoxville, Tenn., according to Dr. Leidy. He was unaware whether the engagement of the youthful couple had been announced, and was unable to say whether any members of either family had attended the ceremony.

The young couple are both in their teens. Last spring, when Mr. Widener at New York and Mrs. Widener at Lenox, Mass., were issuing denials that their daughter had been taken to Lenox and put under close watch to prevent fruit of an supposed love affair, Mr. Widener declared Miss "Fifi" was only 15 years old, and Mrs. Widener said her daughter was not yet 17. The bridegroom is 18 years old.

Deny Watch Kept on Girl.
Miss Widener is heiress to one of the wealthiest estates in this city. The Wideners live in a palatial home, Lynwood Hall, Elkins Park. Last spring Miss Widener was taken from home by her parents and sent to Lenox, where, it was said, she could find a climate and atmosphere favorable to the cure of her throat.

Miss Widener arrived in Lenox the first day of last May, accompanied by her brother, Peter A. B. Widener, 2nd, who had been recently discharged from the army. There were three men and two women among the party who were described as employees by Mrs. Widener. She denied they were detectives.

Today's bride was one of the debutantes of the present social season and was the guest of honor at several brilliant functions at the Ritz-Carlton and at Lynwood Hall.

\$200,000 SLANDER
SUIT IS DROPPED
New York, Jan. 31.—The \$200,000 slander suit which Count Robert De Claremont brought against William Halstead Vanderpool, vice president of Murray, Howe & Company, was dropped today.

The plaintiff's attorneys revealed from counsel for the defense a letter stating that the defendant never said the Count was a spy.

Mr. Vanderpool was a "dollar a year" man in Washington during the war, while the Count was confined on Ellis Island for eight months awaiting deportation.

The count was arrested during the war with Mrs. Elizabeth Charlotte Wix, Mme. Despina Davidovich Storch and Baron Henri de Reville. All four were ordered deported as undesirable persons. The count was taken to Bellevue Hospital on account of illness and never actually deported.

On April 25 last the count thought he heard Mr. Vanderpool say to a waiter in the presence of a number of the Count's friends: "You are serving spies tonight. Spies should be poisoned." He thereupon brought the suit.

Mexicans Take Flyers
Before Military Court
Laredo, Tex., Jan. 31.—Lieuts. Grimes and Davis, American aviators, held in Mexico following their forced landing at Guerrero last week, have been turned over to the Mexican military authorities, according to advices reaching here tonight from United States Consul, Randolph Robertson.

NEW SEDITION BILL STARTS IN HOUSE

The Judiciary Committee
Reaches Decision to
Begin Hearing.

Definite decision to report out a new anti-sedition bill was reached by the House Judiciary Committee yesterday.

Chairman Volstead stated that the committee had agreed that some legislation along this line is needed to enable the Department of Justice to deal effectively with the elements advocating overthrow of the government by force and violence. Hearings will start next Wednesday.

The new measure will be framed so as to meet the reasonable objections raised against the Graham and Sterling bills. It was explained. It will clearly safeguard the rights of free speech and free press and other legitimate activities which opponents of the original bills charged were impaired, and will be confined solely to provisions for the punishment of agitators who advocate force and violence.

Request from Palmer.
The committee will base the forthcoming legislation, Mr. Volstead said, on the recommendations of Attorney General Palmer as embodied in the bill introduced by Representative Davey, Democrat, of Ohio, and a similar measure introduced by Representative Husted, Republican, of New York.

The decision to report out a new bill was reached after the receipt of information from the Attorney General that he still believes legislation to curb advocates of force and violence is necessary. Palmer is emphatic that he has not abandoned his original position, as charged by several members of the House Rules Committee since his failure to appear to testify in the hearings on the Graham bill.

The Attorney General has arranged with Chairman Volstead to appear before the Judiciary Committee on Wednesday, it was announced.

Attorney General Newton, of New York, also has announced his intention of appearing before the committee on Thursday to give some additional reasons why anti-sedition legislation is necessary. Representative Davey, who requested that the New York attorney general appear before the committee, announced that he had been informed that Mr. Newton desires to submit to the committee the results of the Lusk committee's investigation of the activities of radicals in New York State.

Measure Will Be Short.
After a conference with Attorney General Palmer today, Mr. Davey announced that Mr. Palmer has not "backed water" on his original recommendation for some form of sedition legislation. The charge to this effect by several members of the House, he said, was unwarranted; the Attorney General merely was opposed to the Graham and Sterling bills as too drastic. He added:

"The Attorney General believes additional legislation is necessary if the Department of Justice's campaign against all forms of radicalism and violence is to succeed. He believes the bill which he framed and I introduced in the House safeguards all the liberties of real American citizens, and at the same time furnishes an effective weapon against advocates of physical force and violence seeking the overthrow of the present form of government."

Discussing the plans of the Judiciary Committee, Chairman Volstead said:

"Our plans are to frame a bill that will be short and to the point, in place of the long Graham bill. The committee's intention in framing a bill always has been to reach only those advocates of physical force and violence who will be made plain that the measure cannot be used against those who seek a change in our form of government by peaceful means or by moral force. This meets the objection of Samuel Gompers to the Graham bill. I believe there are few men in Congress who will vote against a bill that is clearly framed to combat violent radical activities."

Bodies of Two Murder
Victims Found Frozen
Connellsville, Pa., Jan. 31.—Frozen to bloodstained ice the bodies of Charles Thorp, 45, of Cumberland, Md., and his niece, Lilah Brewer, were found a few feet from the highway between Perryopolis and Layton this afternoon by the girl's father, Oliver Brewer, of Layton.

Each had a bullet hole in the head. Thorp had been robbed of his money, about \$45, his watch and a railroad pass. Thorp, a Baltimore and Ohio employee, was visiting the Brewer home, and accompanied by his niece, went to Perryopolis yesterday. They failed to return last night as expected, and Brewer's search disclosed the tragedy.

No clue to the murderers has been found.

Philips, Code Inventor,
Dies in Massachusetts
Vineyard Haven, Mass., Jan. 31.—Walter Phillips, the inventor of the Phillips code, used by all press telegraphers, died here today.

Phillips was former president of the Columbia Graphophone Company and was also known as a newspaper man. He was general manager of the old United Press, which discontinued operation in 1897.

22 STILL MISSING FROM S. S. MIELERO

New York, Jan. 31.—Capt. Harold G. Simmons, his wife, 6-year-old son, 3-year-old daughter, and eighteen members of the crew of the American tank steamer Mielero, which broke in two and sank January 26, off the Florida coast, still are missing, an official of the Cuba Refining Company, owners of the ship said today.

A report last night that a sister ship to the Mielero, the Sucrosa, had picked up the crew, was explained today by the statement that the boat containing the first and second officer, four engineers and twelve men picked up by the steamer Ozette had been transferred by that steamer to the Sucrosa.

SENATE SPLITS ON ARMY BILL

Bitter Fight Looming Over
Compulsory Military
Training.

Rumblings of the storm that is expected over the question of compulsory military training were heard in the Senate yesterday.

With the declaration that the proposed universal training plan in the pending army reorganization bill is "militarism run mad" and "may be subversive of our democratic institutions," Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, Democrat, filed a minority report from the Senate Military Affairs Committee, attacking the measure from every angle.

Higher taxes will be inevitable, the bill's opponents declare.

Senator Sheppard, of Texas, Democrat, also signed the report, and McKellar said later that two Republicans, "Casper" of Kansas, and "Leno" of Wisconsin did not approve it.

"If the plan is approved, taxes will have to be raised," Senator McKellar declared.

Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the committee, took issue with McKellar and placed the annual cost at \$900,000 a year. Opponents of the measure, however, plan to take advantage of the cry for economy and will be backed by House leaders in this respect. The exact cost as figured by McKellar would be \$1,314,162,000 a year.

Military Training Expensive.
The bill provides for universal military training at an enormous expense to taxpayers, when we have at least 4,000,000 young men in the country already well trained and ready for any emergency for many years to come.

"Whatever the merits of compulsory universal military training, there is no necessity for putting it into force now when the nation is laboring under such a load of debt. Even the advocates of the system ought not to insist upon it now. They ought to be willing to postpone it for a few years."

The passage of this bill carrying the appropriations which must come, will be to institute in this country a militarism of the first order. Indeed it will be militarism run mad, a militarism of the ultra-German type, a militarism never dreamed of by our fathers, a militarism that is wholly unnecessary, a militarism that may be as subversive of our democratic institutions, a militarism that cannot be defended, a militarism that is wholly unjustifiable when we look at our history and at our future.

"Incredible" to McKellar.
It is incredible to me that the Senate can think of passing such a bill at such a time."

Objections listed by McKellar are that the bill virtually bestows unlimited power on the General Staff, repeals the control of Congress over the army and introduces a one-man militarism along German lines; inefficiently divides various departments, destroys the National Guard of the States and substitutes a "United States National Guard" re-enacts the National Overman act, and would permit the General Staff, through powers of appointment, to become "entrenched in the government in such a way as might soon destroy it."

INFLUENZA MOVING
IN 33-WEEK CYCLES
Influenza epidemics, such as now grip New York, Chicago and other large cities, may be expected to return within cycles of thirty-three or sixty-six weeks, according to a statement issued last night by the Bureau of Census.

Accurate statistics based on the time between the epidemic of 1918, which cost the United States over 500,000 lives, and the one now at its height, indicate that the present epidemic is due to a definite re-growth of the infecting organisms, it was stated. The statement adds that the organism which caused the present pandemic may complete its cycle in thirty-three or sixty-six weeks.

This recurrence, it is said, will definitely establish that the epidemics of 1889, 1890, 1918 and 1920 all have a common etiology.

REPUBLICANS MAY PUT PACT UP TO SENATE

Talk of Forestalling Hitchcock's Motion to Take Treaty to Floor.

DEMOCRATS DIVIDED

Underwood's Leadership
Would Favor Early Ratification.

The first move of the Democrats in the Senate toward extricating the treaty from its present deadlocked position was made yesterday when Senator Walsh, of Montana, served notice that on February 10 Senator Hitchcock will offer a motion to call the treaty up for general debate. Senator Hitchcock himself left for Nebraska yesterday, where he will remain for a week.

Shortly after Senator Walsh's given formal notice that a motion will be made to take the treaty up in open session on February 10, there were rumors that Republican leaders will endeavor to forestall the proposed Democratic program by bringing the treaty again before the open Senate by having such a motion made by someone on the Republican side before the Nebraska leader has opportunity to place his motion.

Republican leaders are at present undecided as to what course they will pursue. Senator Lodge and his followers believe that a two-thirds vote is necessary to call the treaty up for general debate, while Democrats and mild reservationists claim that only a majority vote is required.

Two plans are now being considered by the Lodge forces. One is to anticipate Senator Hitchcock's proposed move by offering a similar motion first, another is to demand a motion from the Vice President as to whether a two-thirds or majority vote is required before the treaty can be called up. Vice President Marshall will undoubtedly rule that the treaty can be called up by a majority vote.

If the Lodge forces decide to make this point, their next move will be to appeal from Vice President Marshall's ruling, in the belief that enough votes can be mustered to have the decision of the chair overruled.

"Mild" Faction Restless.
Senator Lodge realizes that the mild reservation Senators on the Republican side are liable to revolt at any time. It is for this reason that he is in doubt as to whether enough votes can be obtained to override the ruling of the chair on the question of the number of votes required to bring the treaty before the open Senate.

In the meantime there is a real division among the Democrats. Senators Hitchcock and Underwood, having almost an equal following, it is likely that Secretary Houston will assume his new duties as Secretary of the Treasury this week, and that the latter will be sworn in as Senator before the week closes. This will make one more vote for Senator Underwood in the Democratic caucus which will probably be held shortly after the return from Nebraska of Senator Hitchcock, at which a second attempt will be made to choose a Democratic leader. At the recent Democratic caucus Senators Hitchcock and Underwood each received 19 votes, with Senator Hoke Smith and Senator Johnson of South Dakota not voting. Underwood supporters now claim that Senator Smith will cast his vote for Underwood.

Democrats Need Leader.
Senator Lodge is extremely anxious that the Democrats pick their leader as soon as possible. The Massachusetts leader makes no secret of his belief that Senator Underwood as Democratic leader, agreement upon reservations that will guarantee early treaty confirmation will come much sooner than with Senator Hitchcock in charge.

It is understood that Senator Underwood is so anxious to get the treaty out of the way that he is willing to accept the Lodge reservation, although he has recently stated that his selection as Democratic leader would mean no charge in the leadership of the treaty fight. It is felt that upon the selection of a Democratic leader in the Senate, a major phase of the coming treaty struggle, it will not only determine the attitude of the Democrats, but will be a large factor in the tactics to be pursued by the Lodge forces.